

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

C. L. ALSBERG, Chief of Bureau.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. SUPPLEMENT.

N. J. 7501-7550.

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., September 14, 1920.]

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act]

7501. Misbranding of Santal Midy Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 897 Bottles of Santal Midy Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10642. I. S. No. 2023-r. S. No. W-429)

On June 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 897 bottles of Santal Midy Capsules, consigned on October 31, 1918, and March 21, 1919, by E. Fougere & Co., New York, N. Y., and C. L. Huisking, New York, N. Y., respectively, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of New York into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Santal Midy * * * Essential Oil of Sandal-Wood * * * prepared by Midy's process * * * in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and discharges from the urinary organs."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the capsules contained santal oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the label of the carton and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, discharges from the urinary organs, inflammation of the bladder, suppurative nephritis, catarrh of the bladder, vesical catarrh of old age, congestion of the prostate, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that it did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On July 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7502. Misbranding of Injection Zip. U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles * * * Injection Zip. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10789. I. S. No. 8823-r. S. No. C-1328.)

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of Injection Zip, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 8, 1919, by the Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Injection Zip * * *. Guaranteed by The Baker-Levy Chemical Co. * * * This Injection is an excellent preparation and cannot produce stricture. Relief being speedy;" (circular) "Injection Zip. * * * An Excellent Preparation for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Leucorrhoea. For Male or Female. * * * Injection Zip will cure the most obstinate cases in from four to five days if the following directions are followed."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of lead and zinc salts, opium, berberine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the product was essentially a hydro-alcoholic solution containing salts of lead and zinc, with opium and berberine, and that the bottles and accompanying circulars bore certain statements, regarding the effects of the article for the treatment of gonorrhoea, gleet, and leucorrhoea, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results or effects claimed for it, and in that the product or solution contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it on the circulars and labels.

On August 6, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7503. Misbranding of "Grimault & Co's. Injection." U. S. * * * v. 24 Bottles * * * Grimault & Co's. Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10791. I. S. No. 6982-r. S. No. C-1330.)

On July 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles containing a drug solution or product called "Grimault & Co's. Injection," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 4, 1917, by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of